



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in which the state must find itself as soon as the warborrowing ceases and annual expenditure must be met out of annual revenue. Two proposals for a levy are described, one confined to war-made wealth, the other of a general character, and the respective merits and defects of the two are discussed.

JOHN EDWARD OSTER

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Social Conditions in an American City. A summary of the findings of the Springfield survey. By SHELBY M. HARRISON. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1920. Pp. 12+439.

This book is a study of social conditions in the city of Springfield, Illinois, made in the spring and summer of 1914 under the direction of Shelby M. Harrison of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Part two presents in summary form the nine parts of the Springfield Survey already published by the Russell Sage Foundation as separate reports. Part one gives information not found in the separate reports concerning the purpose and methods of the Survey as a whole. Part three explains how the findings of the Survey were brought home to the people of Springfield and made to result in community action. Appendixes give opinions of Springfield people regarding the results of the Survey, together with facsimiles of blank forms used in gathering facts concerning schools, industries, and charities of the city.

While the reader may find that some of the interest of the separate reports as previously published is lost in their condensed forms, in the summaries found in this volume the purposes and standards of the surveyors are made more clear. A more intelligent reading of the separate reports is possible if this volume is read as an introduction. There might profitably have been included in the volume for the benefit of those particularly interested in survey technique and method more of the schedules and questionnaires used. For teachers the volume is valuable as an introduction to the study of the social survey since it is the most complete one-volume community study yet published.

HAROLD S. BUCKLIN

BROWN UNIVERSITY

International Law and the World War. By JAMES WILFORD GARNER. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. 2 vols., pp. xviii+524; 534. \$24.00.

In the language of Lord Bryce, international law is "the only thing which stands between us and primitive savagery." The grim reality

of these words has been vindicated with tragic vividness by the incredible barbarities occurring in the recent war. While the rules of law frequently could not withstand the hate and lust of conflict, it was the terrible consequence that followed their violation which eloquently proclaimed their worth. Superficial observers have been wont to speak sneeringly of our international jurisprudence and to regard it as little more than a hopeless wreck as a result of its violation during the recent struggle. But there is little ground for such a pessimistic view. Just as among primitive people when the horrors that followed the violation of certain tribal customs were most prevalent, interest in their enforcement and perfection was at highest ebb. So now, as never before in the history of the world, the different peoples are clamoring for a rule of law.

One of the first steps for the intelligent direction of the new interest in international affairs is a careful survey of this field of law, of its operation under the stress and strain of war, and of the reaction of the public opinion of the different peoples to unlawful conduct and to the appearance of new and novel tendencies. It is out of such a study that we may find the weakness and the strength of our present system, the inevitable tendencies in its development, and the limitations upon its further perfection, for in the public opinion of the different nations of the world we find the actual limitations that for the time being must restrict the labor of international statesmanship.

In the present treatise Professor Garner has laid a splendid foundation for this important work. He has sought to "review the conduct of the belligerents in respect to their interpretation and application of the rules of international law, compare it with the opinion of the authorities and the practice in former wars and, wherever infractions appeared, to endeavor to determine the responsibility and to place it where it properly belonged." Such a treatment of the situation, moreover, affords an excellent opportunity to view the process of legal and institutional evolution. A significant example is found in tracing the development and extension of the doctrine of continuous voyage (secs. 501-8, 520-21) in which the logic of events has proved to be more potent than the writings of authorities and the judgments of the courts.

The tremendous difficulties encountered by Professor Garner will be at once apparent to the careful student. To write on such a subject and to attempt to appoint the guilt, while the heat of the struggle is but partially abated and while much source material is still unavailable, is to encounter difficulties that can scarcely be overestimated, and yet Professor Garner seems to have succeeded to a remarkable degree.

There were vast sources of information open to him, although mostly from the allied countries, and the work is rich with quotations from official sources and significant utterances. Time alone will tell whether these sources have been adequate to a fair portrayal of the situation and whether in selecting from the array of material available, it has been well done. Those who are familiar with the scholarly working of Professor Garner will be greatly assured by the sound judgment, thorough scholarship, and sincere and discriminating use of evidence that he has always shown.

In a work of this scope it is inevitable that there should be errors occasionally creeping in and that the reviewer should occasionally differ in point of view and in conclusions formed. But in the writer's mind these defects do not materially impair the great importance of this work. It will be invaluable to the student of international organization and law, and will be consulted with great profit by all who are interested in any aspect of world-affairs.

Most readers will doubtless be greatly interested in the author's final conclusions as to the best way to perfect international law and make it an adequate defense to the peaceful nations of the world.

Professor Garner writes:

In the first place, as stated above, the body of law itself must be reconstructed and elaborated, and to this end there should be provided a more efficacious machinery for making international law and for revising it, from time to time, as changing conditions require. In the second place, an effort should be made to establish an international organization with appropriate agencies for enforcing its prescriptions. Third, provision should be made for the compulsory investigation of international disputes of a political character and the compulsory arbitration of those of a justifiable character. Finally, there should be an agreement among the powers to employ their moral and economic, and if necessary their armed, strength to compel disputing nations to have recourse, except in cases of self-defense, to the one or the other of these expedients, depending on the nature of the controversy. In short, the making of war, except in case of self-defense, should be declared illegal and the disputants should be restrained by the joint action of the body of States from attacking each other and thereby disturbing the general peace, until they have made a sincere attempt to settle their disputes by conciliation or arbitration [II, 465-66].

In coming to these conclusions the author is not unconscious that he is running counter to one of the deepest popular prejudices—one most frequently resorted to by the demagogue to resist any advance toward a better world-order—the idea of an inviolable national

sovereignty. This objection is met by the following passage which it would, indeed, be difficult to answer.

The realization of this scheme will necessarily involve the assumption of new and unprecedented obligations on the part of States as well as the loss of a certain portion of what is commonly described as their sovereignty. But there is really nothing new in this principle, since all States by entering into treaties and by becoming parties to general international conventions assume thereby new obligations and at the same time relinquish in the common interest a portion of their own liberty of action. Civil society was founded on this principle, many political unions have been organized in this way, and whatever progress has thus far been achieved in the direction of international organization and administration, and it is much larger than it is generally supposed, has come through the common assumption of new obligations and the mutual relinquishment by States of their own freedom of action in certain particulars. [II, 466.]

It is to be regretted that the publishers have placed a price on the work that in too many cases will be prohibitive, and that does not seem justifiable in any view of the case.

ARNOLD BENNETT HALL

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Bolshevism: Practice and Theory. By BERTRAND RUSSELL. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1920. Pp. 192. \$2.00.

Part I is a description of the present condition of Russia, while Part II is a sympathetic but adverse criticism of Bolshevik theory. Mr. Russell's opinions are fairly indicated by the two quotations which follow:

The Russian Revolution is one of the great heroic events of the world's history. It is natural to compare it to the French Revolution, but it is in fact something of even more importance. It does more to change daily life and the structure of society—it also does more to change men's beliefs [p. 3].

But although I do not believe that Communism can be realized immediately by the spread of Bolshevism, I do believe that, if Bolshevism falls, it will have contributed a legend and a heroic attempt without which ultimate success might never have come. A fundamental economic reconstruction, bringing with it very far-reaching changes in ways of thinking and feeling, in philosophy and art and private relations, seems absolutely necessary if industrialism is to become the servant of man instead of his master. In all this, I am at one with the Bolsheviks; politically, I criticize them only when their methods seem to involve a departure from their own ideals [p. 5].

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS